The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD, THE SOUL
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. II.] THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1790. [No. 64.]

GEORGE STOVIN

Has imported in the Louis, Capt. George Stiles, from Liverpool,

A general Aſſortment of

WOOLLENS,

Suitable to the Seaſon, which he purpoſes opening, at his Store, in Water-Street, in the Courſe of next Week.

As the ſaid *George Stovin* has had the finiſhing of theſe Goods under his own Inſpection, he flatters himſelf that thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Commands, will reap a very material Advantage from it.

☞ *G. S.* means to be entirely in the Wholeſale Line, and for Terms of Credit and Advance, will conform to the Cuſtom of his Neighbours.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

JOHN W. FLETCHER & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED,
Per late Arrivals from Europe,
An Aſſortment of

WOOLLENS,

Conſiſting of

BEAR-SKINS, Duffils, Coatings, Plains, Hunters, | Half-Thicks, Coarſe and fine Cloths, Baizes, Flannels, Kerſeys,

MANCHESTER GOODS,

Coarſe and fine Iriſh Linens and Flannels, real India Bandanoes, and many other Articles,

Which are to be diſpoſed of by *Wholeſale* only.

☞ Country Storekeepers and Retailers will find an evident Advantage in purchaſing theſe Goods—They are directly from the Manufactories, and charged at the cheapeſt Rates.—Sales will be made at an uncommon low Advance, upon the original Invoice Prices, for Caſh, Produce, or ſhort Credit, to unexceptionably good Paymaſters.

*** They expect a conſiderable Addition to their Aſſortment in a few Days.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

Fall Goods.

WILLIAM LOWRY & CO.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
Per the Virginia, Captain Brown,

A Large and general Aſſortment of MERCHANDISE, ſuited to the approaching Seaſon, which, being laid in at the ſeveral Manufactories in England, they will ſell upon reaſonable Terms, by the Piece or Package only.

[*For Particulars they refer to printed Hand Bills.*]

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

WILLIAMS & CARY

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brig Virginia, from London,
A large Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms:

ALSO,

Some excellent OLD SHERRY in Pipes and Quarter-Caſks, OLD PORT in do. and BOTTLED SHERRY in Cheſts and Half-Cheſts.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & COMPANY

Are NOW OPENING, at their Warehouſe on Prince-Street,

A very large and general Aſſortment of

Seaſonable Goods,

Juſt imported from Whitehaven, by the Grove, Capt. Henry Barnes, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms, by the Piece or Package only.

[*For Particulars they refer to printed Hand Bills.*]

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

BUCHAN, PATTON & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED,
By the Peace, from Glaſgow, and the Virginia, from London,
An Aſſortment of

Seaſonable Goods,

Which they are now opening, at their Store, in King Street, and will diſpoſe of, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, for Caſh, Country Produce, and all Kinds of Public Securities:

ALSO,

A few Quarters and Eights of Cheſts of

SOUCHONG TEA,

Which they will ſell at a very low Rate.

Alexandria, Oct. 7, 1790.

☞ A Variety of BLANKS to be had at this Office.

Joſhua Merryman

HAS JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brig Virginia, from London,
An Aſſortment of NEW

Books & Stationary,

Which he will ſell on reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, Produce, or the uſual Credit, to his punctual Cuſtomers.

☞ *J. Merryman* has added ſome *new Books* to the *Library*, which are now ready for the Uſe of Subſcribers.

Alexandria, October 7, 1790.

James Kennedy

Has received by the Virginia, from London, in Addition to his former,

A General Aſſortment of PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, and SPICES.—The following are a Part:

Alum, Copperas, ground Madder, Brazilletto, Logwood, Indigo and Fig Blue, White Lead, Spaniſh Brown and yellow Ochre ground in Oil, Pruſſian Blue, Verdigrie, Vermillion, red and white Lead dry, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Saltpetre, white Wine Vinegar, and a few Boxes and Jars of Bloom Raiſins.—Alſo, HYSON TEA of the lateſt Importations, and of the firſt Quality, by the Cheſt or Retail.—Likewiſe, a general Aſſortment of SHOP-FURNITURE, VIALS, and SURGEONS' POCKET-INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.—which are for Sale on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh or Produce.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

N. B. He has removed to Fairfax Street, near Prince-Street.

PETER DUMAS very reſpectfully informs the Public that he purpoſes to carry on the SHIP BROKER and INTERPRETER's BUSINESS.—He has his Office in Princeſs-Street, near Mr. *Thomas*'s.

All Captains and Maſters of Veſſels may be ſupplied with the following Articles—viz. Bread, Beef, Pork, Rum, Sugar, Brandy and Wine; Sail Cloth, Candles, and every Thing relating to Ship-Chandlery.—He may alſo have Charter-parties, Bills of Lading, Bills of Bottomry, and Articles between Maſters of Veſſels and Ships' Companies.—He will alſo take Scholars for the *French Language*, and will attend them either at their own Houſes, or at his Office.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

For LONDON,

The Brigantine

VIRGINIA,

SAMUEL MONTGOMERY BROWN, Maſter,

Burthen 300 Hogſheads of Tobacco, a faſt Sailer, has good Accommodations for Paſſengers. She will take in Tobacco or any other produce, on Liberty of Conſignment, and will certainly ſail the Tenth of November next. For Freight, or Paſſage, apply to SHREVE & LAWRASON,

Who have for Sale,

A Quantity of Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Muſcovado Sugar, Gin by the Caſe, Coffee, Teas of different Qualities, Salt, Cotton, Cordage of all Sizes, Seine and Sewing Twine, with a Variety of Dry Goods, &c.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

MUSIC-SCHOOL.

MR. KALANDRIN moſt reſpectfully informs the Gentlemen of this Town, that he intends to continue in it this winter, for the purpoſe of teaching gentlemen to play on the *Violin*.—He hopes, by his diligence and aſſiduity, to merit the confidence of his Pupils.—The price is *Six Dollars* for three months, and *Eight Dollars* for thoſe who wiſh to be inſtructed at their own houſes.

He will alſo undertake to *tranſpoſe Vocal* and *Inſtrumental Muſic*, with the greateſt Accuracy.—He lives at Mr. *Thomas*'s, where the School is kept every Wedneſday and Friday.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

I Do hereby give Notice that I ſhall be in the Town of Alexandria on the firſt day of December next, where I ſhall continue ten days or more, for the purpoſe of leaſing any Part of the Property of Mr. *William T. Alexander*, upon ground rent forever, and receiving thoſe which will then be due.

JOHN T. BROOKE.

Sept. 18, 1790.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
Two JOURNEYMEN

SHOEMAKERS.

Apply to
THOMAS STEWART.

Alexandria, Oct. 7, 1790.

Treaſury Department, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known, that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making proviſion for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and thoſe iſſued by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of accounts in the ſeveral States, will be receivable only at the Treaſury and by the reſpective Commiſſioners of Loans within the States in which they were reſpectively iſſued. The Certificates iſſued by the Regiſter of the Treaſury, by the Pay-Maſter General and Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of the Accounts of the Quarter Maſters, Commiſſary's, Hoſpital, Cloathing and Marine Departments, Indents of Intereſt, and Bills of Old emiſſion, will be receivable indiſcriminately at the Treaſury and by the Commiſſioners of all the States. The ſituation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater ſecurity of the public againſt impoſitions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the ſame conſideration for the execution of the buſineſs are ſuch, that it will give facility and deſpatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Regiſter of the Treaſury, and of the Pay-Maſter-General, and Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commiſſioners of the five Departments abovementioned, are made in the firſt inſtance at the Treaſury; and if applications from the Holders of Loan Office Certificates, and Certificates iſſued by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of Accounts in the reſpective States, are made in like manner to the Commiſſioners of Loans within the States in which they were iſſued. Tranſfers can afterwards be made to any Office that the Proprietors of theſe Certificates may deſire.

☞ *The Printers of the ſeveral States are requeſted to inſert this.*

I WISH to employ a perſon qualified to take charge of a Saw and Merchant-Mill. Any perſon who can be well recommended for the above buſineſs, as well as for his honeſty and induſtry, I am willing to engage upon terms, which will not be diſadvantageous to him.

I ſhould prefer a married man, and one who is proof againſt any ſecret and malevolent influence, as it is not improbable his continuance for any time with me, will, in a great meaſure, depend upon the latter.

ELISHA C. DICK.

Alexandria, Sept. 3[illegible], 1790.

Alexandria, 24th Sept. 1790.

AT a Meeting of the Merchants, Traders and other Inhabitants of this Town, in order to determine at what Rate they ought to receive and pay away *cut Silver*, of equal Fineneſs with Spaniſh milled Dollars—after having taken into Conſideration the Act paſſed by the Congreſs of the United States, directing the Collectors to receive cut Silver, of the Fineneſs of Mexican Dollars, at the Rate of 106 Cents per Ounce—*Reſolved*, That from and after this Day, we will not receive or pay away cut Silver, except at the Rate of 6/8 per Ounce, or 4*d.* per Dwt.

WILLIAM HUNTER, jun. Chairman.

☞ *To all whom it may concern.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a diſſolution of the Partnerſhip of ANDERSON & JAMIESON, Biſcuit-Bakers, will, by mutual conſent, take place on the firſt day of January next—It is earneſtly requeſted that all thoſe who have accounts againſt them, will bring them in before that time; and that thoſe indebted to them make immediate payment of their reſpective balances, that they may be enabled to diſcharge the debts owing by them.

Alexandria, 7, 1790.

ROBERDEAU's WHARF

Prepared to accommodate Veſſels of the deepeſt Draught of Water, alſo with the Convenience of Stores for their Cargoes, will receive Ballaſt in Compenſation for Wharfage.—A Sail-Loft, 50 Feet ſquare, properly fitted for ſtraining of Ropes, to be let on ſaid Wharf.

A Kitchen Range, or Grate, made in England, to be diſpoſed of.

Alexandria, Aug. 26, 1790.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given, That a Petition will be preſented to the next Aſſembly for the eſtabliſhment of a Town and Warehouſes, for the Inſpection of Tobacco and Hemp, at the Great-Falls of Patowmack, in the County of Loudoun. HENRY LEE.

Stratford, Sept. 22, 1790.

☞ CASH for RAGS.

The higheſt Price is given at the Printing-Office for *clean Linen* and *Cotton Rags*.—No Arguments, it ſhould ſeem, would be neceſſary to induce the Holders of this, to *them*, *worthleſs Article*, to exchange it for the moſt *valuable* one; eſpecially when, by ſo doing, they will not only promote their own Intereſt, but encourage American Manufacture.

LETTER *from a* CHINESE LADY, *to Mrs.* ———, *in Philadelphia.*

Canton, in the year of the world 10,305, *and the* 3*d day of the month of Peace.*

MADAM,

YOUR letter, together with the ſamples of the dreſs of your American ladies, all came ſafe to hand by Captain Willet. The ſize of the *ſtays*, and the uſe to which they are applied in your country, have excited the admiration of our whole city.—How is it poſſible that a lady's waiſt can ever be accommodated to them, when it is impoſſible to make them fit the waiſt of a child of two years old? I would ſuppoſe that ſo tight a ligature drawn acroſs the bowels and breaſt, could not fail of producing colicks, aſthmas, and conſumptions among your ladies. I conceive further, that the diſproportion which the ſtays muſt create, between the lady's waiſt and her limbs, muſt be very unſeemly; for, who can believe that a lady's arm and body are of the ſame thickneſs?—and yet, by means of your ſtays, they are made to appear as if this were really the caſe.—I hope, after this, you will ceaſe to banter me about the ſmall ſhoes I ſent you, by Captain Barry, ſome time ago. They do not impoſe half the reſtraint upon our bodies, that your ſtays do upon yours. Theſe ſhoes never impair our health, nor does the change they produce in the ſize of our feet, offend the eye, by exhibiting diſproportion in the ſhape of our bodies. Beſides, as the cuſtom of our country forbids our going abroad, we ſuffer no inconvenience from the want of agility in our feet. We breathe eaſy in our chambers—we are ſtrangers to the colick and conſumptions—and, lavender and volatile ſalts are wholly unneceſſary, to keep us from fainting in warm weather.

The *cuſhion* is a great curioſity. Soon after it's arrival, I prevailed upon my ſiſter to wear it upon hear head. She inſtantly became the laughing-ſtock of the whole family. But this was not all. After wearing it three days, it excited ſuch an intolerable pain and itching in her head, that ſhe haſtily threw it into the fire.

I know not how to deſcribe the ideas that were excited in my mind by the ſight of the *Biſhop*.—Agreeably to your directions, I fixed it upon my hips; but judge what my feelings were, when I tell you, that my ſiſter and two brothers ran out of the room to avoid me! I purſued them into the court yard, where a new ſcene of terror opened before me. All the dogs belonging to the houſe barked at me—the cats ſqualled as I paſſed by them—and my favourite parrot nearly broke his cage to fly from me. In this terrible ſituation, I flew back again into the parlour, and tore the deteſtable mals of trumpery from behind me. My father came in time enough to prevent my cutting of it in pieces. He took it up, and viewed it attentively, and afterwards gave orders to have it ſent to Pekin, to be preſerved among the articles of dreſs worn by the Tartars, before they were civilized by being incorporated with our nation.

We have been told here that you copy the Britiſh nation in your dreſſes and manners. If ſo, we ſuppoſe the report we heard ſome years ago, that you had become a ſeparate and independent empire, is wholly without foundation.

You laugh at us for our ignorance of many ſpeculative ſciences, and particularly for our ignorance of your religion—but what avail your ſciences and your religion, if they do not teach you to ſubmit yourſelves to the government of reaſon?

What avail your numerous univerſities and ſchools of learning, when they do not teach you to manufacture your own clothing?—What avail your numerous refinements in government, when none of them have taught you that the firſt object of all government ſhould be *juſtice*? You complain loudly of the frauds that are committed upon your agents by ſome of our interior merchants. Our laws are notwithſtanding juſt. But we are told, that you defraud not only ſtrangers, but even your own citizens, by *law*.

What avail your alphabet, and your logick, when neither of them has taught you to make a breakfaſt, without ſending to the Eaſt and Weſt Indies for the materials that compoſe it? What avail your boaſted free governments, when they have not virtue to prohibit the importation and conſumption of a liquor, which we are told deſtroys many thouſands of your inhabitants, and carries out of your country many hundred thouſand pounds every year?

While we avoid all theſe follies and vices, we have but one wiſh, and that is, to be preſerved, by means of gates and fortifications, from ſuch an intercourſe with your country, as ſhall ſecure us from the infection of your dreſſes—ſciences—liberty and religion.

From, Madam, your diſtant, and unknown, but ſincere friend,

TALISKA TOLUDA.

P. S. I hope you will not hereafter reproach us with the *paſs* given to your veſſels*. Many of your cuſtoms belong to barbarous nations, and all the power, knowledge and ingenuity of

* *Permit the Barbarians to paſs the fortreſs—they can do us no harm.*

your country can never hurt us, while you consume our luxuries, and pay for them with money, obtained by the culture and sale of the necessaries of life.

From the PHENIX.

[*A Paper printed in London.*]

To the EDITOR,

THE following Remedy for the BITE of a MAD DOG, &c. by J. Parsons, M. D. F. R. S. was published in a periodical paper in London, about thirty years ago; and conceiving it to be worthy the attention of the public, I send it to you for republication, believing the pleasure you will have in diffusing so easy and probable a remedy, will be considered a sufficient compensation for the portion of your paper it will occupy.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble Servant,
I. L.

Everton, July 20, 1790.

A RECEIPT *to cure the* BITE *of a* MAD DOG.

AS soon as the person receives the bite, let a spoonful or two of common salt be moistened with water, so as to become a kind of an amalgama, observing to make it not too fluid; let some of this be well rubbed into the wound, and repeated three or four times the same and every day, for a week or ten days, and a compress armed with the same laid on, and properly confined. If the wound is very little it ought to be dilated, that enough of the salt may be lent in; for how small soever the wound may happen to be, a quantity of the poison will be introduced, sufficient to destroy the animal, although a due quantity of the salt for the purpose may not, without a dilation of the wound be made, and perhaps the quickness or slowness of the effects produced by the dog's saliva may be as it's quantity; if little, it is the longer in it's operation, if much, it destroys the sooner.——If we may suppose the change wrought upon the mass of blood, by these bites, to be a species of acrimonious putrefaction, salt seems to be the specific remedy for the preservation of it's texture and quality: Is not salt the grand preserver of the world from putridity, to which the animal and vegetative parts have a natural tendency? Nor can there be a more powerful medicine for curing foul ulcers, than salt topically applied, either in substance, or it's spirit; which I have often seen. But, as to the bites of mad dogs, this is not mere conjecture founded upon theory alone; the inhabitants of Connecticut, in New-England, know it well, and practise it, upon every such occasion, with so much success, as after it's application to be in no further concern about it, nor ever to hear of the death of any one on whom it has been applied. They cure their dogs and cattle in the same manner, when bitten; and it is not only the bites of mad dogs that are thus cured, but even those of every venomous animal among them; for which purpose they carry salt with them when they go into the woods.—This is asserted, and I think the authority good, by the Rev. Dr. Jared Elliot, of Killingsworth, in Connecticut, in a letter to Peter Collingson, Esq. Fellow of the Royal Society, who some time ago sent me that letter for my perusal. And, as to the spirit of salt, it has been applied with no less success here, by a Surgeon of my acquaintance, who was bit by a mad cat several years ago; and applying to the wound immediately, and for several days successively, the spirit of salt, a little diluted with water, and taking at the same time some drops in a glass of water, has remained well to this day.—It seems to me extremely providential, that salt is to be had every where, and therefore the remedy is always at hand; no one substance of the terraqueous globe being so universally dispersed among it's inhabitants.

Since I wrote the above, a lady of fashion informed me, that a gentleman of her acquaintance, who kept a pack of hounds, cured his huntsman with dry salt rubbed into the bitten place, immediately after the dog had bit him, and the dog was mad; the same gentleman ever after carried a box of salt in his pocket, for fear of a like accident, as he often was among his hounds.——Hence, it is not improbable, but others may know it also, in some parts of England.

Compare this with Mr. Figg's remedy.

From the London Evening Post, Aug. 22, 1728.

Great applications having been made to Mr. Figg, at the Rainbow, in the Bowling alley, Westminster, for an explanation of his receipt for curing bites by mad dogs, &c. He declares, that having been bit six times by mad dogs, he always cured himself, by mixing one pound of common salt in a quart of water, and then squeeze, bathe, and wash the wound, with the same, for an hour, and not drink any of it; then bind a little more salt to the part affected for twelve hours.—Mr. Figg offers (though it is presumptuous) to suffer himself to be bit by any mad dog, as a testimony to convince any person that what he offers is a matter of fact.—

A true copy. I. L.

Extract from "An Act to provide more effectually for the Collection of the Duties imposed by Law on Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into the United States, and on the Tonnage of Ships or Vessels."

[Continued from Paper, No. 61.]

AND be it further enacted, That within twenty four hours after the arrival of any ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, at any port of the United States established by law, at which an officer of the customs resides, or within any harbour, inlet or creek thereof, if the hours of business at the office of the chief officer of the customs at such port will permit, or as soon thereafter as the said hours will permit, the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall repair to the said office, and shall make report to the said chief officer of the arrival of the said ship or vessel; and within forty eight hours after such arrival, shall make a further report to the collector of the district in which such port may be, of the name, burthen and lading of such ship or vessel, whether in packages or stowed loose, and of the particular marks, numbers and contents of each package, and the place or places, person or persons to or for which or whom they are respectively consigned or destined, also of the place or places where she took in her lading, of what country built, from what foreign port or place she last sailed, who was master or commander of her during the voyage, who is at the time of such report master or commander of her, and (if a vessel of the United States) who are owners of her; unless the whole of such information required on the second report as aforesaid, shall have been given at the time of making the first report, in which case it shall not be necessary to make a further report. And in the cases in which the master or person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel herein before required to have on board at the time of her departure from such foreign port or place of the United States, a manifest or manifests of the lading of such ship or vessel, or of any part thereof, the said master or person having the said charge or command, shall, at the time of making the said report, deliver the said manifest or manifests to the collector to whom the said report shall be made, and shall declare to the truth of such manifest or manifests as the same ought to be, in conformity to the directions of this act. And the said master or person having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel, shall in each case declare that no part of her lading, since her departure from the said foreign port or place from which she shall be so reported to have last sailed, has been landed or unladen, or otherwise removed from on board of her, except as he shall then specify, together with the cause, time, place and manner; and shall further declare, that in case he shall afterwards discover or know of any goods, wares or merchandise, other than those by him then reported, he will forthwith thereafter make report thereof to the said collector; which report and declarations respectively shall be in writing, signed by the party making the same, and shall be attested by his oath, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and the said collector is hereby authorised and required to administer the same. And if the said master or person having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel shall neglect or omit to make the said reports, or either of them, and declaration or declarations, or to deliver the said manifest or manifests, or to take the said oath, as the case may require, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it shall not be necessary for the master or person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel of war, or of any ship or vessel employed by any Prince or State, as a public packet for the conveyance of letters and despatches, and not permitted by the laws of such Prince or State to be employed in the transportation of goods, wares or merchandise in the way of trade, to make such report and entry as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said ship or vessel to proceed with any goods, wares or merchandise brought in her, which shall be reported by the said master or other person having the charge or command of the said ship or vessel, to be destined for any foreign port or place from the district within which such ship or vessel shall first arrive, to such foreign port or place, without paying or securing the payment of any duties upon such of the said goods, wares or merchandise, as shall be actually re-exported in the said ship or vessel accordingly, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. *Provided always*, That the said master or person having the charge or command of the said ship or vessel shall first give bond with one or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the duties upon the said goods, wares and merchandise, as the same shall be estimated by the collector to whom the said report shall be made, to the satisfaction of the said collector, with condition that the said goods, wares or merchandise, or any part thereof, shall not be landed within the United States, unless due entry thereof shall have been first made, and the duties thereupon paid or secured according to law, which bond shall be cancelled in like manner as bonds herein after directed to be given for obtaining drawbacks of duties. *Provided nevertheless*, That such bond shall not be required in respect to the goods on board of any ship or vessel which shall have put into the United States from necessity to be made appear in manner herein after prescribed.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any ship or vessel in which any goods, wares or merchandise shall be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place, to proceed with the same from district to district within the United States, in order to the landing or delivery thereof, and the duties on such of the said goods only as shall be landed in any district, shall be paid or secured to be paid within such district.

And be it further enacted, That before any ship or vessel shall depart from the district in which she shall first arrive, for another district, with goods, wares or merchandise brought in such ship or vessel from a foreign port or place, the duties whereof shall not have been paid or secured, the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall obtain from the collector of the district from which she shall be about to depart (who is hereby required to grant the same) a copy of the report made by such master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, certified by the said collector, together with a certificate of the quantity, and particulars of the goods which shall appear to have been landed within his district. And within twenty-four hours after the arrival of such ship or vessel within any other district, the said master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall make report or entry to or with the collector of such other district, producing and shewing the said certified copy of his said first report, together with a certificate from each collector of any other district within which any of the goods, wares or merchandise brought in such ship or vessel shall have been before landed, of the quantity and particulars of such of the said goods, wares and merchandise as shall have been so landed in each district respectively; except in the State of Georgia, where such report shall be made within forty-eight hours: *Provided always*, That the master or person having the charge or command of the said ship or vessel shall first give bond with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the collector of the district within which the said ship or vessel shall first arrive, in a sum equal to the amount of the duties on the residue of the said goods, according to such estimate as the said collector shall form thereof, with condition that the said residue of the said goods shall be duly entered and delivered in such other district or districts of the United States, for which the same shall have been reported to be destined. And the said bond shall be cancelled or discharged by the production of a certificate or certificates from the collector or collectors of the district or districts for which the said goods shall have been reported, testifying the due entry and delivery of the said goods in such district or districts, or upon due proof to the satisfaction of the collector by whom the said bond shall have been taken, that such entry and delivery were prevented by some unavoidable accident or casualty, and that if the whole or any part of the said goods shall not have been lost, that the same has been duly entered and delivered within the United States. And if the master or person having charge or command of any such ship or vessel, shall fail by his neglect or fault to obtain the said copy of his said report from the collector of the district from which he shall be so about to depart, or of any certificate which he ought to obtain as aforesaid, or shall neglect to produce and shew the same to the collector of any other district to which the said ship or vessel shall afterwards proceed, within the time for that purpose herein before specified, he shall forfeit and pay for every such neglect or omission five hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the owner or owners, consignee or consignees of any goods, wares or merchandise on board of any such ship or vessel, or in case of his, her or their absence or sickness, his, her or their known factor or agent, in his, her or their names, within fifteen days after report of the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, to the collector of the district for which such goods, wares or merchandise shall be destined, shall make entry thereof with the said collector, and shall specify in such entry the particular marks, numbers and contents of each package or parcel whereof they shall consist, or, if in bulk, the quantity and quality, together with the nett prime cost thereof, and shall also produce to the said collector, if any such there be, the original invoice or invoices, or other documents in lieu thereof, and bill or bills of lading; all which shall be done upon the oath of the person by whom such entry shall be made, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief; who shall thereby also declare that if he or she shall afterwards discover or know of any other goods, wares or merchandise imported in such ship or vessel, belonging or consigned to the person or persons by whom, or on whose behalf, such entry shall have been made, he or she will forthwith make known the same, in order to the due entry thereof, and the payment or securing the payment of the duties thereupon: *Provided always*, That where the particulars of any such goods, wares or merchandise shall be unknown, in lieu of the entry herein before directed to be made, an entry thereof shall be made and received according to the circumstances of the case, the party making the same declaring upon oath all that he or she knows or believes concerning the quantity and particulars of the said goods, and that he or she has no other knowledge or information concerning the same; which entry, as well the first as the last, shall be made in writing, and shall be subscribed by the party making the same.

And in order to ascertain what articles ought to be exempted from duty, as the sea stores of a ship or vessel,

Be it further enacted, That the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall particularly specify the said articles in the report to be by him made as aforesaid, designating them as the sea stores of the said ship or vessel; and in the said oath to be taken by such master or other person, he shall declare that the articles so specified as sea stores are truly such, and were *bona fide* put on board the said ship or vessel for the use of the officers, crew and passengers thereof, and were not brought and are not intended by way of merchandise or for sale; whereupon the said articles shall be free from duty: *Provided always*, That if it shall appear to the collector to whom such report shall be made, together with the naval-officer, where there is one, or alone where there is none, that the quantities of the said articles so reported as sea stores are excessive, it shall be lawful for the said collector jointly with the said naval-officer, or alone as the case may be, in his or their discretion, to estimate the amount of the duty on such excess; which shall be forthwith paid by the said master or person having the command or charge of the said ship or vessel to the said collector, on pain of forfeiting the value of such excess. And if any of the said articles shall be landed for the purpose of being sold, or to be otherwise used than as the sea stores of the ship or vessel in which they were brought, all such as shall be so landed shall be forfeited, and the master or commander of such ship or vessel being privy thereto, shall, moreover, forfeit and pay treble the value of the articles so landed.

[*To be continued.*]

LONDON, August 1.

The Address offered to the National Assembly of France, in the name of the Citizens of the United States of America, on the 10th *of July*, 1790, *by Messrs. Barlow, Jones*, Blackden, Swan, Vernon, Appleton, Hazwell, Jarvis, and George Washington Green.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE citizens of the United States of America now resident in Paris, struck with admiration at the developement and extension of their own principles in your great country, beg leave to approach the holy altar of liberty, and express to the National Assembly that ardent gratitude and profound respect, which are due to the fathers of the nation and the benefactors of mankind. The rays of the western star, diffused from a distant portion of the earth, are now met, and reverberated by that rising sun of glory, which floods with light the dominions of France, and begins to illuminate the world.

Irresistible is the energy of truth; and the celerity of her progress transcends calculation. We believed, and we earnestly wished, that the blessings of liberty might one day be understood; That the nations might rouse from their lethargy, and assert the rights of men, in a voice that men could not resist: We believed that enormous luxury and dominion would be disrobed of their unnatural charms; that arbitrary kings and rulers, those Gods of the earth, would be induced to renounce their idolatrous distinctions to mingle with their fellow freemen, and rejoice in the felicity of the human race. We believed, that religion, the mildest daughter of heaven, would one day divest herself of the borrowed terrors of intolerance, and change the sword of slaughter to the sceptre of peace. We now behold those events most astonishingly accelerated; and we feel a dignifying satisfaction, a new and unspeakable pleasure, in standing before the venerable host of the heroes of humanity, who have contended with so much success in the field of truth and on the heights of virtue.

May your efforts and atchievements be recompensed with the attestations of an applauding conscience, and the blessings of a grateful country; and may the patriotic king, who has so generously sacrificed with you on the common altar of the public weal, amply partake with you in all those rewards which gratify the good and exalt the great. The monarch who began his youthful career by extending such acts of signal beneficence to a distant nation, then struggling to be free, was worthy to rejoice in thus voluntarily exchanging the splendours of prerogative, and the rod of despotism, for the homage of freedom, and the love and gratitude of fellow-citizens. In the acclamations of regenerated France, he may indeed be called the *first King* of the *French*; but in the language of the extolling universe, he will be stiled the first king of men.

And now, gentlemen, we have but one request to make.—We beg leave to enjoy the honour of assisting at that august ceremony which promises to perpetuate the happiness of France. When the men of your nation, in our country, fought and bled with us, under the standard of freedom, they taught us to love them. At the present moment, when the establishment of principles here, similar to our own, invigorate the bonds of our Union, and attach us to you by new ties that dignify and strengthen society, exulting in your political elevation, we hail you brothers and fellow citizens! and our hearts overflow with the soft sentiments of a more endeared amity.

At the foot of the same altar where the representatives and soldier citizens of a great empire, shall take the oath of fidelity to the nation, the law, and the king, we would swear an eternal friendship to the French—yes, gentlemen, to all the French who remain faithful to the principles which you have consecrated; for, like you, we cherish liberty; like you, we love peace.

The President's Answer.

It was by aiding you in the acquisition of freedom, that the French learned to know it, and to love it. The hands that have broken the shackles of freedom are not made to wear them. The French nation, in this respect, indeed, more fortunate than the American, owes her victory to the virtue and patriotism of her king; while seas of blood were the price of *yours*. Courage burst asunder your chains—reason has dissolved ours. Your country was the first throne of liberty——now she supports herself on the two worlds.

At the feast, which will give to the universe an affecting spectacle of a great union of friends—the assembly will rejoice to see the citizens of the United States of America, who now present themselves before us. Let us still be brothers, and let the two nations form but one great people.

Aug. 19. It being a very popular question in some parts of Europe, who of us all has the best right to Nootka Sound?—It is thought the subject will require some ampler discussion than has yet taken place. As to the natives, we never once think of considering them as in the least degree having any property in said Sound; simply, because they have not the power to hold it, if any of us choose to take possession of it. In our opinion the safest way will be to search some old records to ascertain the property; and Mr. Rose is said to be actually very busy in pur-

* *The celebrated Paul Jones.*

suit of *Adam's Will*, in order to see how he disposed of Nootka Sound in it.

Matters between us and Spain do not seem in so likely a way to be soon settled.—There is advice in town, that the Spanish fleet, of 32 sail of the line, and 10 frigates, sailed from Cadiz harbour on the 20th ult.—probably with a view to exercise their men.—It is said, that the committee of the National Assembly of France, who were to decide on the propriety of complying with the demands of the Court of Spain for assistance, have determined, by a majority of two, that the assistance should be given to Spain, in case she should be involved in a war with this country. This, if true, will give a confidence to the Court of Madrid, that may induce them to refuse the terms prescribed by our Ministry; and war may be the consequence. Every exertion is continued to enlarge our naval force;—new ships are commissioned every week as fast as they can be got ready;—and the impress goes on with unremitted vigour. The naval officers say they never recollect such earnest preparation at any former period.

The whole expense of the armament, from the beginning to the 24th of July, the day on which Spain agreed to restore the captured ships, has been made out, and a demand is to be made for it on the Court of Spain, and also a settlement at Nootka-Sound, and a free fishery in the South Seas; but as it is not expected Spain will readily comply with these demands, the armament is still continued, with a view to enforce compliance; and if not agreed to, a war must inevitably follow.

The Messenger who went off to Mr. Fitzherbert, at Madrid, on Sunday, is said to be charged with orders for a categorical answer, which will prove the final issue of the matter in dispute with Spain.

KINGSTON, Sept. 8.

The following specimen of literary abilities is copied from a paper which was stuck against the wall of the 'Change at Bristol:

"To all marchants, traders, and uther, A yung man about 30 yeers of age who understands the bakker bisness, and husbandry would be glad to go to A merry-ka or any outlandish places as a hover seer and the like of that Enquire o'the Change Keeper N B has no objecshun to go to Bottomley Bay as a Skool Meester on condition his life can be inshured to the wild Savvages."

A day or two since, the body of a Negro man, whose owner is unknown, was found in an old hulk at the West end. The Coroner held an inquest, and the verdict was, "Died of disease and want."

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Dublin to his friend in this City, dated 13th August.

When I last wrote to you, this city was exceedingly convulsed by an attempt of the ministerial phalanx to impose a chief magistrate on us against our *inclinations* and *charters*. But we have demonstrated to the world, that we are not to be dictated to by any petty tyrants or ministerial junto; and that we will not be taught to misconstrue the law, by great law-quibblers, let them be raised to ever so elevated a station by accident or arrogance.

"Another matter has occured since I had the pleasure of writing to you, which has given a fatal blow to arbitrary Judges, both in England and Ireland—the trial of the proprietor of the Phenix (a news paper in Dublin) for a libel. A *virtuous jury* in *direct opposition* to the *opinion* of that great law luminary, Lord Mansfield, and the positive charge of the then presiding Judge, refused to find *truth a libel*, or in other words, *truth* a lie."

ALEXANDRIA, October 14.

A London Paper of the 19th of August, received at New-York, by the ship Birmingham, from Bristol, says, that the British fleet, consisting of *thirty-one* sail of the line, under the command of Lord Howe, had made the signal for sailing; as the wind was favourable, it was supposed they had cleared the channel at the date of the paper.

The Captain of the above ship positively asserts that the fleet had sailed.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, received at New-York, dated Oct. 4.

"Capt. Fitzpatrick arrived here yesterday from Amsterdam, and had on board 80,000 dollars in specie—40,000 to a house in this city, the remainder for a merchant in New-York. The presumption is, that the whole is to be invested in the debt of the United States."

"Every 100 dollars continental debt, with 3 years interest due thereon, will produce an interest of 5½ per cent. Is it not astonishing that prudent and intelligent people will sell such debt at 12/6 in the pound, when there is a moral certainty of the interest's being paid regularly every quarter year? The debt of England bearing such an interest, is worth at least 140 per cent. or twenty-eight shillings in the pound.

On Friday last, agreeable to an act of the constitution of the *Alexandria Society for the Promotion of useful Knowledge*, an Oration was delivered by *Ludwell Lee*, Esq. The subject of it was, the importance of such Associations in encreasing the means, and adding to the stock, of human happiness. The matter, the style, and the delivery of the Oration all reflected great honour on the Orator, and gave universal pleasure to a very respectable audience.

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Ship Mary Isabella, Grayson,	Whitehaven.
Brig Betsy, Clark,	Madeira.
Schooner John, Cochran,	Jamaica.

SAILED.

Ship Nancy, Dodds,	St. Kitt's.
—— Sally, Johnstone,	Dumfries.

☞ MISSING ☜

THE only badge by which the Subscriber's life is rendered safe within the Corporation (in which he has resided several years—paid his tax punctually—and supported as good a character as any of his species—, and, indeed, much better than some—for he confesses there are a few *sad dogs* amongst us)

It is a brass Collar, with a small Padlock, with his name engraved thereon.—Any person who will give notice to the Printers, so that the owner may regain his property, and again enjoy, in common with others, the right and liberty of passing through the streets, under the protection of Law (on which every *Titheable* has a claim) will be entitled to no small Reward—*the Thanks of* TRISTRAM SHANDY, Gent.

Alexandria, Oct. 8, 1790.

A Question in *the Rule of Three.*

If a Dog—an animal, to a proverb, faithful and friendly—handsome, entertaining, and, comparatively, cleanly——pays three shillings per annum Poll-Tax—how much ought a Hog—an ugly, grunting, groveling, rapacious, dirty Beast—to pay?

☞ The Members of the *Alexandria Society for the Promotion of useful Knowledge* are requested to take Notice, that their next stated meeting is the 22d inst. and that the subject for that night's discussion is as follows, viz. "What Improvements are necessary to be made in the Police of the Town of Alexandria?"

Oct. 14, 1790. E. C. DICK, Sec'ry.

☞ The subscribers to this Paper are earnestly solicited to pay up their respective Arrears.

Those whose papers have been hitherto carried by Mr. *Huff*, it is hoped, will engage another Post, he having discontinued to ride.

From a late English Magazine.

To the EDITOR.

SIR,

I Have the honour to belong to a Whist-Club, consisting of about 25 members; but, as no penalty is incurred by being absent, our number on a meeting-night seldom exceeds 12 or 14. At a certain hour in the evening the cards are cut by every one present, to ascertain who are the four persons destined to be of the playing party: for we admit of only one play-table; the rest of the company therefore enter into familiar chat on any subject that may occur, till the rubber is ended; when a second four are returned, by the usual mode, as their successors.

I have often diverted myself, Mr. Editor, by noticing the unconnected incoherent conversation which usually passes upon these occasions: I mean among the company in general, including the players, as well as those who are only lookers on, and perhaps are wholly indifferent about the termination of the game. Having been a disciple of Gurney, and being somewhat of an adept in the art of stenography, I faithfully transmitted to paper the discourse of one whole evening; which I have inclosed for your perusal, not doubting but you will think it possesses a sufficient share of whimsicality to entitle it to a corner in your magazine.

It consisted of an olio, composed of politics, love, the stage, and the funds; intermixed with the natural effusions of those who were engaged at cards, on the different stages, situations, vicissitudes, and chances of the game.

It may be necessary, however, to premise, that, as we seldom play for any large sums in our society, we never suffer ourselves to be tongue-tied. We are determined to pay no attention to the import of the name of what we are playing at; every person being at full liberty to speak, provided he says nothing that may be construed into a hint of directing his partner how to play, or that does not tend to discover the particulars of his hand of cards.

"The ace of diamonds," says one—"The deuce," says another.—"The loss of the Guardian in her voyage to Botany-Bay is truly deplorable!" exclaims a third.—"That's our trick!" says a forth, with great glee.—"How did you like Mrs. Martyr, in Mungo?" cried another; and, without waiting for an answer, observed, that, "Her wearing a *black face* was an *unfair* manœuvre, though it was for her Benefit."—"You never follow my lead," said one of the players, with a countenance truly acid.—"You ought to suppose that I had some meaning in my play?"—"Charles Fox, in a bumper!" exclaimed a jolly fellow near the fire.—"Who played the knave?" says another.

What follows was spoken by the different gentlemen present, in the same unconnected manner that I have given it. Though it forms an unintelligible jargon, it afforded me some amusement at the time. It may not provoke the *broad* laugh, though it may extort a grin *a-la-mode de my* lord Chesterfield.

"This d——d tobacco-bill is *chewed* by the opposition,"—"The minister does not care a *pinch of snuff* about that business."—"We are two by cards."—"The Billington has a most ravishing pipe!"—"*Ravishing indeed.*"—"My king triumphs over your queen." "How goes on the trial of Hastings?"—"Tis a devilish long game: when shall we finish the rubber?"—"Who do you think will come in for *Westminster?*"—"My knave is a winning card! I thought you could not master him."—"I can shew out—The game is our own."

Another quadruple connection was engaged in, by four who had hitherto been only *spectators* and *tatlers*. The conversation commenced thus:—"A good *diamond* is no bad thing! Would I had a bushel of them!—I should not then be afraid of any game."—"I had but one heart, and that was a *bad one.*"—"As you have a bad heart, I am not surprised at the number of your tricks."—"Pitt for ever!"—"Bring us wine and tobacco!"

The specimen I have thus given, will doubtless be sufficient to enable you to form a just estimate of the whole evening's conversation. It was as chaotic, and incomprehensible as can be imagined. More of it would perhaps be thought tedious. Permit me, therefore, to inform you, that I am,

Your most obedient servant,

PETER PLAYFAIR.

FROM OWEN's EPIGRAMS.

VENUS.

USQUE fluit fugitivus amor, refluitque vicissim,
Ut mare: Quid mirum? Nam VENUS orta mare.
Nulla fides Veneri; levis est, interque Planetos
Ponitur (haud inter Sidera fixa) VENUS.

TRANSLATION.

LOVE ebbs and love flows, like the sea that's in motion.
Miss VENUS, you know, sprung of old from the ocean:
Inconstant is VENUS, and quick in her prancing,
A *Planet*, (not *fixt*) she's forever a dancing.

From a WHITEHAVEN PAPER.

THE FOUR SISTERS.

YE Daughters of ****, each Mortal may see,
Such Symptoms of Sweetness, of Beauty such Traces,
In ev'ry dear Feature,—that, were there but *three*,
Each Mortal would whisper, *Behold the three* GRACES!"

But since, heav'nly Charmers! your Number is *four*,
A fourth heav'nly Name must be thought on between us:
Each Mortal, whose Eyes the fair Groupe shall explore,
Must whisper, *Behold the three* GRACES,—*and* VENUS!"

Yet whom to distinguish with *Venus*'s Name,
Is a Point that must puzzle a poor rhiming Elf;
For the Hand-Maid of Beauty to rank cannot claim
With the sweet-smiling GODDESS of Beauty herself.

'Tis not in your Charms the Distinction I'll seek;
With equal Attraction Beholders they feast!
So sparkling each Eye, and so blooming each Cheek,
Each Nymph is a VENUS,—in BEAUTY at least.

But *Venus*, by Bards young and old 'tis confest,
Was gifted with *Kindness* united to *Beauty*;
And still was her Heart with this Maxim impress,
"To *wound* is my FATE,—but to *heal* is my DUTY."

Since then the Contention of Charms is in vain,
The Claim Beauty cannot, let Kindness discover;
Let this be the Praise that ye strive to obtain,
Who soonest shall grant the fond Suit of a Lover.

Thus who shall be *Venus* will be a plain Case,
The Point to decide with Success I've been trying;
Each Nymph that is *prudish* shall be but a GRACE,
And the Nymph shall be VENUS—that's kind and complying.

THE FRIGHT.

I.

MYRTLE unsheath'd his shining *Blade*;
And fix'd its Point against his Breast:
Then gaz'd upon the wond'ring *Maid*,
And thus his dire Resolve expressed:

II.

Since, *cruel Fair!* with cold Disdain
You still return my raging Love,
Thought is but Madness, *Life* is Pain;
And thus—— at once——I *both* remove.

III.

O stay one Moment!——CHLOE said,
And, trembling, hasted to the Door:
Here, *Betty!*—quick:—a Pail, *Dear Maid!*—
This *Madman* else will stain the *Floor.*

EXTRAORDINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTS a place, as Governess to two or more, young Ladies, a young person who can teach French, Italian, Writing and Merchants Accounts grammatically; understands Hair-dressing and Geography; will take charge of the Ladies linen and morals; knows something of gardening, and has no objection to look after a couple of horses.

ANECDOTES.

WHEN Marshall Villars took possession of his Government of Provence,—one of the Deputies, on presenting him with a purse full of *Louis d'ors*, said "Here, my Lord, is such another purse as that we gave to the Duke de Vendome, when, like you, he came to be our Governor,—but that Prince refused to take it.—"Ah! (said the Marshall, squeezing the purse) Mr. de Vendome has not left his *fellow* behind him."

King Alphonsus speaks of a Sicilian who was born blind, who had attended him oftentimes when he was hunting, who would point out to the huntsmen the retreats of the wild beasts. He speaks farther concerning the industry of this blind man, who had with great difficulty scraped together about 500 crowns, which kept him in constant anxiety. He resolved at last to hide them under ground. As he was digging a hole in the earth for that purpose, a neighbour espied him, who, when the blind man was gone home, went and took away the treasure he had so carefully deposited. Two or three days after, the blind man returned to the hole to visit his cash, and finding it all gone, was ready to lay violent hands on himself, but after debating with himself, he concluded that none but his neighbour could have done him this injury. Having found him out, neighbour, says he, I have got 1000 crowns, one half of them I have deposited in a safe place, and as for the other half, I know not what to do with them, having lost my sight, and being very unfit to keep any such thing. What think you neighbour? Shall I hide the rest in the same place? His neighbour recommended his resolution, and going speedily to the hole, replaced the 500 crowns, believing he should have the whole thousand together. A little time after, the blind man went to the hole also, and finding there his crowns again, carried them home, and remarked to his friend, with a cheerful voice, that the blind man could see better than he that had two eyes.

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY next, will be exposed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Wet & Dry Goods.

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, Oct. 14, 1790.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE by the Subscribers,

A Quantity of HISPANIOLA

Cotton & Coffee

Of an excellent Quality.

TAYLOR and WILSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 23, 1790.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per the Mary Isabella, Capt. Grayson,

An Assortment of

GOODS,

In Addition to their Fall Cargo, per the Grove, Capt Barnes:

Amongst which are,

Pewter,	Port Wine in do.
Blank and other books,	Madder in small casks,
Writing Paper,	Gunpowder,
Pasteboard,	Shot and Lead,
Gilt Trunks,	Candles,
Saltpetre,	Window-Glass, 7 by 9
Salts,	and 8 by 10,
Nutmegs,	Cordage,
Black Pepper,	Seine-Twine,
Nails of all kinds,	Steel,
Sheathing-Paper,	Spades,
Rock-Alum,	Frying-Pans,
Copperas,	Iron Castings,
London Porter in casks of 3 dozen each,	Fine Liverpool Salt,
	Whitehaven Coal.

They have also on hand,

Sherry and Lisbon Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Lisbon Salt, &c.

Alexandria, Oct. 10, 1790.

HODGSON, NICHOLSON, & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Brig Baltimore, Capt. Cunningham,

A General Assortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, NAILS in Casks, SAD-IRONS in Casks, CUTLERY in small Cases, BLISTERED and GERMAN STEEL, &c. &c. which they will sell on reasonable Terms.

Alexandria, 12, 1790.

WANTED to RENT, in the County of Loudoun, on a public road, not exceeding 25 miles from Alexandria, a *House*, with a few acres of *Land*. The house must contain at least four rooms besides kitchen and other out-houses; and as the Advertiser wishes to open a store, it must be in a thick-settled part of the County—nor will it be taken for a shorter term than seven years.—Any person having such a place to let, may hear of a tenant that will give a rent adequate to the premises, by directing a line to X Y Z, to be left with the Printers.

Alexandria, Oct. 14, 1790.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given, That a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, for an Act to remove the Court-House and Gaol from the Town of Alexandria to the Neighbourhood of Price's Ordinary.

Oct. 12, 1790.

TAKEN UP, by MOSES DAVIS, in Prince William County, *a chestnut sorrel Mare*, about thirteen hands one inch high, shod all round, with a large blaze face, her tail scraped, about eight or nine years old last spring—Appraised to Four Pounds Ten Shillings.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved ecurity, for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Clish; one containing 65 acres; another 245½; the other 263½; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11½ acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill-seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-seat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes, the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grass; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan-Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973½ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.)

☞ *MONEY FOUND.*

WAS found by a Servant of mine, about the last of August, near Four-Mile-Run, a Bundle of PAPER MONEY, of the Pennsylvania Emission.—The owner may have it on Application to the Printers, and paying the Expanse of this Advertisement. D. STUART.

FOR SALE,

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, and the Hon. *Henry Lee*, Esqrs.

ONE Thousand Three Hundred Ten and an Half ACRES of the most valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Patowmack River. This land lies on Patowmack River and Catoctan-Creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter upwards of 600. It is distant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-Town 40; from the Great-Falls 30; from Leesburg 10; from Frederick-Town 10; from Shepherd's-Town 20; from Winchester 30; and from Fort-Cumberland 100.—It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of such richness of soil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.—For the accommodation and ease of any person that may wish to purchase less than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be sold separately.—The greatest part of the land, it is supposed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extensive and inexhaustible quantities of it lying near to, and some upon, the very brink of the river's bank.—With these will be sold the right of taking iron-ore and lime-stone from off another tract adjoining, forever. Upon the same lots the conveniencies for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for such purposes.

The purchaser, or purchasers, must give bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase-money—One fourth, in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the last payment in 24 months from the day of sale.—The plat and title-papers may be seen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this Town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

(On very reasonable Terms,)

SIX hundred and thirty acres of LAND, lying in Hampshire county, Virginia, situated on the Great-Capon river, which runs through it, and abounds with fine trout, and other fish, and on the premises are all kinds of game; two hundred acres of which are well calculated for meadow, (fifteen acres already made) about one hundred cleared and under good fence; a great part of it fresh, and in good order for corn, hemp or tobacco—There are on the premises a tolerable good dwelling-house, a large and commodious good barn, and other out-houses, a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit—It is well calculated for stock, as well on account of the quantity of meadow that is to be made, as its situation for an excellent range, equally good on both sides of the said river, and very extensive—The land is generally very level, well timbered and watered with divers springs, and on the great road leading to Alexandria, Dumfries, and Fredericksburgh, to Pittsburg, to the Western Settlements, and within 16 miles of the Borough of Winchester, (which is thought to be the most healthy situation, and the best for trade, of any inland town on the Continent) and a commodious place for a tan-yard, or a tavern.

Also, 965 acres in Harrison county, on the east side of Tyger's Valley river, below the mouth of Leading-Creek, 30 miles from the head-waters of Patowmack, which soon will be made navigable, as produce already comes down to George-Town.

990 acres in the same county, on the waters of Cheat-River, at the head of Willson's mill-run.

806 acres on the waters of Piney-River and Paint-Creek, upon New-River in Montgomery county.

1131 acres on the same waters and river adjoining the abovementioned 806 acres, and lying on Hunter's road to Cullbertson's bottom, in the same county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap for Cash, and young healthy Negroes taken in part of payment.——For further particulars enquire of *Bernard O'Neill*, Esq. George-Town; Mr. *George Leigh*, at Leonard-Town; *Patrick Shelly*, in Peter Little's Town, Pennsylvania; or the subscribin er Alexandria.

PATRICK MURRAY.

Sept. 2, 1790.

N. B. To be LET, a large commodious Stone House on the main street of Winchester, with an arched cellar under the whole; also, a new kitchen, two stables, a draw-well, and a smoak-house on the premises——and a wooden house, 53 feet long, and about 24 feet wide.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, of the State of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of *John Semple*, deceased, for the payment of his debts, WILL BE SOLD, at the Town of Colchester, on the first Monday in April next,

A TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, lying in Fairfax County, and near the Town of Colchester, containing about 875 acres, being a part of the lands which were advertised for sale in Sept. 1788: the sale of this part was delayed for want of a survey. The purchaser, or purchasers, of the above land to give bond, with approved security, to pay the purchase-money in one, two, three and four years, with interest from the day of sale until paid.

We agree to advertise and make sale of the above land at the time and place above mentioned, as Commissioners appointed by the High Court of Chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL, } Commissioners.

N. B. If the day appointed for the sale should be wet, the sale will be held on the next fair day.

Sept. 20, 1790.

Patowmack Lands

FOR SALE.

Resurvey	on Dogwood plains,	263½
Do.	on Walnut Level,	255
Do.	on Horselick,	302½
Do.	on Sugar Bottom,	360½
		1181 acres.

The above lands are nearly adjoining, and situated in Washington County, Maryland, on Fifteen-Mile Creek, just at its junction with Patowmack river.—They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling-house, and a small plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Western Country, and is a fine stand for a tavern. Contiguous to these lands are small mountains, which must forever secure to the holders of them an inexhaustible range for stock. The navigation of the river is already perfected considerably above this property. They will be sold either for Cash, or upon Credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or

THOMAS H. HANSON.

Aug. 5, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable PLANTATION formerly belonging to *John Dowdall*, but now to the subscriber, containing upwards of 200 acres; one half of which is cleared, and under fence, with a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn or tobacco-house, a stable, and several other out-houses; a large orchard, consisting of apple, peach, cherry and damsin trees; on which there is a mill-seat, situated on the road to the Little Falls, and about five miles from Alexandria, on which there are several hands, six horses, two cows, two ploughs, a waggon, a cart, and a variety of small stock. The hands and small stock may go, or not, with the plantation, just as the purchaser chooses.

If the above plantation is not immediately sold, an overseer will be wanted, who must be well qualified for such a charge, and be honest, sober and industrious, and immediately take charge, as part of the land is laying out for a crop of wheat.

Also for sale, or to be rented,

Several LOTS in the Town of Alexandria, situated on several streets.——Also for sale, a TRACT of LAND, about five miles from Town, on the road to Newgate, containing about 200 acres, mostly woodland.—For terms apply to

JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, August 5, 1790.

Alexandria Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

Authorised by an Act of Assembly, for raising the Sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied to the Purpose of paving certain Streets in the Town of Alexandria.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	1000	is	1000
1		500		500
3		200	are	600
5		100		500
10		50		500
30		20		600
50		10		500
100		8		800
1150		5		5750
	First Blank drawn			40
	Last Blank drawn			40
1350	*Prizes,*			10,830
2650	*Blanks—Sum to be raised, Expenses of drawing, &c.*			5170
4000	*Tickets, at 4 Dols. each, are*			16,000

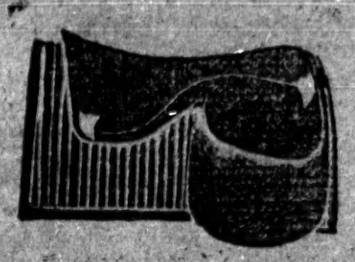
When it is considered that the Money, arising from this Lottery, will be appropriated to Public Use, and that all Persons visiting or trading to the Town of Alexandria, will derive great Convenience and Advantage from it, the Trustees are induced to hope that the Undertaking will meet with Encouragement from the Public—more especially, as the Scheme holds forth considerable Inducements to Adventurers, there being not two Blanks to a Prize, several of the Prizes large, and no deduction to be made—The Trustees are *Charles Simms, Charles Lee, Richard Conway, William Hunter*, jun. *George Gilpin, Philip Marsteller, William Herbert, Robert T. Hooe, Jesse Taylor, William Brown, Thomas Porter, John Fitzgerald, Josiah Watson, Ludwell Lee, Bushrod Washington, William Hunter*, sen. and *John Dundas.*

The drawing of the Lottery will positively commence on the third Monday in November next, being the Fairfax Quarter Session Court-Day; and the Trustees are enjoined to make up their Accounts of the sales of Tickets, and render the same to the Treasurer previous to that day.—A Committee is likewise appointed to get in readiness the necessary Apparatus for drawing, so that it may, without fail, commence on the said third Monday in November next.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Trustees, and at most of the principal Towns in Virginia and Maryland; and a discount allowed of 5 per cent. to those who take 50 or more Tickets, they giving bond with approved security to pay the Money on or before the second Monday in November next.

Alexandria, Sept. 2, 1790.

☞ An Apprentice wanted at this Office.——None need apply but such as can read, write and spell well, and are willing to be bound till of age.



Bryan & Coulter,

SADDLERS, CAP and HARNESS MAKERS,

From BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Alexandria and the Public in general, that they still continue to carry on their Business, in it's various Branches, at the Sign of the *Saddle* in Fairfax-Street, near King-Street; and as they have, at a considerable Expense, procured some of the best Materials and Workmen, in the different Lines of their Profession, they hope to be enabled to furnish those who may please to favour them with their Custom, with Work of the best Quality, and on reasonable Terms.——They return their grateful Thanks to those who have hitherto been pleased to favour them with their Custom, and hope for a Continuance of the same.——They have now ready for Sale, and intend to keep by them, an Assortment of the following Articles, viz.

Women's Saddles with Buckskin Seats,	Pistol-Holsters,
Ditto with Velvet do.	Riding and Carriage Whips,
Men's Saddles of the first Quality,	Plated and polished Steel Spurs,
Men's do. of second do.	Waiters' and Jockey Caps,
Men's do. common,	Fire-Buckets,
Boys' Saddles,	Phaeton Harness,
Elegant Portsmouth plated Bridles,	Chaise do.
Do. Pembroke polished,	Waggon and Cart do.
Common Bridles of various Kinds,	Dray do.
Broadcloth Saddle-Cloths,	Waggon-Whips,
Jockey and Turkey striped do.	Horse Collars,
Swanskin do.	Stable Halters,
Saddle Furniture of all Kinds,	Currycombs, Brushes & Mane-Combs,
Portmanteaus and Saddle-Bags,	Plated Buckles & Tips,
	Plated Saddle-Nails, &c. &c.

N. B. Those who purchase by the Quantity will have sufficient allowance made them.

☞ Orders from the Country or elsewhere will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, at their Shop.

Alexandria, Sept. 16, 1790.

Jesse Taylor

HATH JUST IMPORTED,

In the *Betsy*, Capt. *Messenger*, from *Liverpool*,

A general Assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the Season, which he will sell on the lowest terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Alexandria, May 19, 1790. (t. f.)

PLAN of EDUCATION.

A Gentleman from France, lately arrived in this Town, has the honour to inform the Public that he purposes to give a complete Course of Education to those who choose to employ him in their Families. He will teach the first Elements of the BELLES LETTRES, viz. the Latin and French Tongues; the first Principles of Poetry in those two Languages; those of Rhetoric and Philosophy; the Elements of ancient and modern History; the Mathematics and Geometry; and Book-keeping.

The Advertiser, being, in some Measure, a Stranger in this Country, must rely entirely for Encouragement on his Abilities, and Punctuality in the Discharge of his Duty; he therefore hopes that Gentlemen, who may honour him with the Tuition of their Children, will have them often examined, to judge of the Progress they make in their Course. He can produce, to any Gentleman who will please to enquire, ample and satisfactory Testamonials of his moral and literary Character, and also of his being a fit Person to superintend the Education of Youth.

Any Person desiring to be acquainted with him, will please to apply to Mr. GURLEY, who will give them the necessary Information.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

At a Meeting of the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY, at George-Town, on Saturday the 11th Inst.

It was ordered,

THAT Ten Pounds Sterling on each Share in the said Company, be paid to Mr. WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, their Treasurer, on or before the first Day of November next.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. Sec'ry.

☞ Blank Manifests for Merchants, Captains of Vessels, &c. to be had at the Printing-Office.

☞ Bills of Lading and Exchange to be had at this Office.

Alexandria: Printed by Harrison and Bond.